

DAILY EXPRESS.

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LOUISVILLE.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Again.

The friends of President Newcomb are a funny set of fellows. We have never heard of, nor read of such queer chaps as Newcomb and his adherents. No matter what they see in our columns against H. D. Newcomb & Co., they swear it is in favor of J. B. Wilder & Co. They seem at least to have gotten one distinct idea into their peculiar heads, and that is, that our being against Newcomb & Co., is our being in favor of Wilder & Co.

These poor fellows, however, seem more troubled by the word *against* than anything else in this wide world. We have said considerable *against* them, and they feel the full truth of what we have said. The word *against* haunts them like an evil genius. It is the hideous specter which gives them no rest. We have held the mirror up to them and they have seen themselves as enemies of Louisville in all the meanness of a deformity which not only discriminates against our own merchants, but in favor of Cincinnati haberdashers. They are so crazed at the wickedness of their own acts that they involuntarily point to other men than themselves, and think we are advocating those men when we are only condemning the wicked fellows who thus see strange visions.

Now we don't exactly like that mode of reasoning on this subject. Surely if we had wanted to advocate the fitness of J. B. Wilder, &c., for the directorship of the Louisville and Nashville railroad we could have said something more for them than we have said. We know Mr. Wilder's history very well. He has grown up with the Louisville and Nashville railroad and is probably more familiar with its operations than any man now of its management. It was he who in company with Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Quigley pledged their private fortunes and raised the money that saved the road from ruin in the hour of its deepest trial. And yet, knowing this and many other good things of Mr. Wilder, will any one, except Newcomb and his peculiar satellites, say that we have been advocating the claims of Mr. Wilder?

The truth is, we have advocated no man, or set of men, for the directorship of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. We have called attention to the sins of the great sinner who heads that shamefully managed concern, and we intend to continue our exposures until justice is done our own merchants and the affairs of the road are better managed. That we are against Newcomb & Co., there can be no doubt; for we have seen quite enough of their management; but that we have declared in favor of any particular successors, no one can say with truth. We point out the evils and leave those whom it concerns to make the correction without any dictation on our part.

A correspondent of the Courier-Journal, who calls himself "Merchant," says our articles are doing more for Cincinnati than all her drummers. Possibly "Merchant" don't include that army of drummers who, in the interest of the L. & N. railroad, go over Cincinnati and engage freight South for less than our merchants can ship from Louisville. Nor those very sharp drummers there who make contracts with the shippers at the same rates paid by Louisville merchants, and then rebate so as to make the difference great enough in favor of the Cincinnati shipment to induce the Southern merchant to go there to buy. The best way to get rid of this whole subject, and the only way to stop our articles, is for the L. & N. and Nashville railroad to do our Louisville merchants strict justice, and at least charge them no more for freights South than is charged Cincinnati merchants.

We are charged by this Newcomb satellite with reiterating things against the Louisville and Nashville railroad which have been shown by the road to be untrue. What are they? We charged that the following paragraph appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette, of August 14th:

"The Short-line railroad takes fourth-class freight for Memphis at thirty-two cents and pays drayage. We wonder how our suburban neighbors at Louisville will like to hear this? They pay forty cents."

Is not that charge true? Did not the Gazette print just what we said it did? We charged that fifty boxes of tobacco were bought in Cincinnati and shipped to Memphis over this road at thirty-eight cents per hundred, when the shipment could not have been made from Louisville for less than fifty-five cents per hundred; and that this little tobacco transaction led to the purchase of seventy thousand dollars' worth of goods in Cincinnati by parties who wanted to buy in Louisville, but could not do so on account of the freight being so much higher from Louisville than from Cincinnati! Is not that charge true? Does the Louisville and Nashville railroad dare to deny it specifically? We have the names of the parties to the transaction, and whenever the Louisville and Nashville railroad dares to make a specific denial we shall confront them with witnesses whose testimony will not be doubted in this community. The names are now at the service of any one who doubts our statement of the fact.

We charged that bills of lading had been made out at Cincinnati for higher rates of freight than the shippers really

paid; and that the thing was gotten round by the agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad rebating or paying back to the shipper a part of the freight named in the bill of lading. Will the Louisville and Nashville railroad specifically deny this charge? If so let the denial come, and we will give names that may hurt somebody in high places instead of reacting upon us. It won't do for the road to deny this charge by a general assertion that the merchants of Cincinnati pay part of the freight to keep up the impression that freights are cheaper from Cincinnati than Louisville. Our charge is specific that the rebatement was done by the company's agent, and we can't take less than a specific denial.

We charged that bills of lading were made out in Cincinnati for freight to Memphis at twenty-five cents per hundred, when the shipments could only be gotten from Louisville at thirty cents per hundred. Is not this charge true? We have the bills of lading to show any one who doubts the truth of what we said. What then becomes of Mr. Fink's statement that the Louisville and Nashville road books would afford an honest exhibit?

It is not to be wondered, therefore, that we do not retract our charges upon such demands as are made by the anonymous correspondents of the Courier-Journal in the interest of Newcomb & Co. Indeed, there was nothing in the official publication of the Newcombites done in the name of Mr. Fink that was at all calculated to make us retract. We have charged the Louisville and Nashville road with being used against our merchants and in favor of Cincinnati merchants, and we have given specific facts to sustain our charges. Let those whose duty it is to look into these things see that the evils we point out are remedied. We care not who manages the Louisville and Nashville railroad provided only that it is done in the interest of Louisville, whose citizens have contributed so much to the making of the road. And we shall not be content until we secure a management of that road that is fully and fairly in the interest of our merchants.

How the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is Managed.

Notwithstanding the facts against it, Mr. Newcomb's friends imprudently insist that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is managed in the interest of Louisville. How do they account for this sort of thing? A leading merchant of this city had an interview with one of the freight men of the road respecting the difference in prices between St. Louis and Louisville. The merchant had been advised that freights from St. Louis were carried South via the Northwestern and Chattanooga roads at lower rates than those from Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He procured the rates from St. Louis on a certain day, and having a customer, applied to a freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to know at what price he could ship. The rates named was much above those from St. Louis. In fact, the St. Louis rates were so much lower that the agent doubted the truth of his statement. But becoming satisfied that such was the case, after a consultation with his superior officer, he took the freight at a rate considerably less than that of the other route. We know the road makes statements on freight from Cincinnati—they are low enough, indeed—but are they made for Louisville merchants, excepting under circumstances like that named when there was no escape?

What It Costs.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is a great road, and it requires a great amount of money to run it, more now, perhaps, than when James Guthrie was at its head. But then Mr. Guthrie did not like Mr. Newcomb, pay ten thousand dollars to James Punnett, of New York, to act as a trustee. (J. B. Alexander, a former partner, we believe, of Mr. Newcomb, is also a trustee, and may have been paid the like amount.) Nor did Mr. Guthrie have a salary attached for his role at five thousand dollars a year.

And we are certain that plain man used a common table in his President's office, which cost two or three dollars. The table used by the present occupant, we are told, cost one hundred and eighty dollars. But we are more extravagant now than in olden times.

Is not the sum often thousand (or possibly twenty thousand dollars) a large sum to pay persons for acting as trustees for a corporation about a matter of a mortgage? Yet the President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad did certainly pay \$10,000, if not double that sum, to a New York party for this precise purpose. And that's the way the money goes, &c.

FATHER McMAHON, the priest imprisoned in Canada for three years as an invading Fenian, is about to demand damages from the government of the Dominion, and intends to ask the United States to back him up in his demands.

"Can the leopard change his spots?" is likely to prove a perpetual conundrum. But a President can change his spots every twenty-four hours—at least so long as watering-place hotels extend dead-end hospitalities.

THE Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, of Monday, August 23d, says that Saturday night was quite cool, and that on Monday morning frosts of frost were perceptible in various parts of the city.

A "highly respectable" citizen of Richmond recently died intestate, and now a negro woman with several light-colored children produces a marriage certificate and claims his property.

CAROLINE RICHINGS is displeased because Parepa has organized another English opera company. But the public are pleased.

Why don't the Radical papers tell us something about the President who "swings round the circle?"

"The Tennessee Rebels."

Whenever Radicalism has some villainous scheme to carry out in one of the States of the South, it begins to lie like a dog about the "rebels" down there. Something has to be done now to remedy the evil done the Radical party in Tennessee by the election of Senter and a Conservative Legislature. Stokes is in Washington, trying to stir up the government to the relief of himself and his party, and John W. Forney is of course helping him. Forney is never more in his element than when engaged in such dirty business. He sends to the Philadelphia Press, of the 30th ult., a special dispatch, in which he says: "It is useless to disguise the fact that there is great alarm in Tennessee since the election of Senter and a Democratic Legislature. The Republican organs of the Governor do not conceal their fears. Letters received here represent the violence of the rebel element against the Union men as equal to the period before and even during the war. These come from unprejudiced sources." He then quotes the following from one of his Tennessee letters:

"Our friends in different parts of this county are in constant fear, and know not at what moment a descent may be made upon us. Things are a great deal worse than ever before. Many Republicans think there is no alternative but to leave the country. Is there no hope for us when we have a Republican President and Congress? If the rebel Democracy are to control, then farewell freedom. Unionism, in that case, is beyond resurrection, while poor colored Republicans will be the veriest slaves. Then our fate is forever sealed, and the reputation of both State and National obligations, and the overthrow of our amended republican constitution, foregone conclusions."

Of course there is not one word of truth in all this. It is simply a batch of lies manufactured to order in the interest of Stokes and his faction. The newspapers of Tennessee tell us that at no time since the war were the people of that State more peaceful than now—that at no time did the "rebel element" attend more strictly to its own business. The Radical papers there say nothing about this "violence of the rebel element against the Union men." If it existed, they would not fail to let us hear of it. But they have not yet received their cue. The howl has been raised at Washington, and we shall no doubt soon hear it echoed in Tennessee.

Here are some of the Presidential duties duly done last week: On Friday, Mr. Grant lunched at the Tip-top House, on Mount Washington, and was photographed. He then came down and drove in a light wagon with Mrs. Grant towards Bethlehem. On the way he was overtaken and was found "quietly unitching his horses." In the evening he rode in "the Profile House chariot, drawn by eight splendid bay horses, and the President and son Jesse occupied the front seat with the driver." Then he went to Saratoga, and, as nobody gave him anything on Saturday, it occurred to him that he might vary the monotony by going to Washington "to hold a Cabinet meeting." But he had much rather hold horses, and the horses, hotel men, gift men, and he will shortly return again to the scene of his delights.

For the Ecumenical Council.

Most Rev. Martin J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore; Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. Bishops Gibbons, of North Carolina; Rt. Rev. Bishop Patrick Lynch, of Charleston; Rt. Rev. Richard McGill, Bishop of Richmond; Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg; Very Rev. Father Hecker, of New York; and Rev. Bernard McManus, pastor of St. John's parish, Baltimore, have engaged staterooms on the steamer Baltimore, which is to sail from Baltimore on the 20th of September. They go to attend the Ecumenical Council in Rome, which some of them think will sit for one year, and probably longer.

There is a talk of candidates, at Washington, for the Chinese mission. The New York Tribune says: "The time is opportune, therefore, for reminding the Administration that events in the near future may make this post equal in importance to that of our missions to France and Great Britain, and that it demands a first class man. Recent occurrences emphasize the necessity."

The friends of the present management of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are horrified at their "advertising" that their road ships cheaper for Cincinnati than Louisville. Our merchants are finding out to their loss that the Cincinnati drummers spread the intelligence in the South long before we exposed it. It is the main card of the drummers.

A correspondent of the Courier-Journal impudently refers to the Express as a "drummer for Cincinnati." Ah, indeed. If we incur such a stigma for exposing the outrageous discriminations made by the management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, what ought to be done with those who are guilty of the offense.

It is stated that the well-known Berkley Springs, in Morgan county, West Virginia, have been purchased by Messrs. George M. Gill, W. W. Spence, B. DeFord, Thomas P. Williams, Captain Kennedy and Mrs. Peyton Harrison, of Baltimore, and others, for thirty-five thousand dollars.

The New York Herald commenting on Canby's course in Virginia regards him as a "partisan" and not as an impartial commander. The Herald, like everybody else who pretends to fairness, thinks Canby had better attend to his own business, and leave politics alone.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, endowed with her presence a hop at a Staten Island hotel on Thursday evening. Mrs. Ann weighs 300—she didn't hop.

A SPORTING party by the name of Grant left Washington yesterday to attend a horse sale up North.

LITTLE Dr. Underwood, the pool seller made \$25,000 at the Saratoga races.

CITY ITEMS.

Trade Palace.

The Trade Palace Dry Goods Store, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, is now open and doing a very lively business. Special inducements are offered to the public, as Mr. Neat intends changing his business. He now offers his entire stock of fine and perfect fall and winter dress goods, silks, hosiery, notions, etc., etc., at a sacrifice. Sacks, shawls, and everything kept in a dry goods house. This is a rare opportunity for families to lay in their fall supplies and to get such bargains in fine goods. Country merchants are invited to examine our stock, as they will find it to their interest to do so, before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods sold in lots to suit purchasers.

GREEN GROVE, ALA., AUG. 19, 1899.

DEAR SIR: My son, of the firm of Owen Jamar & Co., has suffered for the last two years with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. A few months since he was cured by your medicine, and he has since been in perfect health. He joins me in recommending your medicine to the public for their great medicinal qualities.

Yours, &c., THOS. JAMAR.

Call and examine NEW STYLES at Hastings & Lewis'.

B. F. Parker & Co., 99 Fifth street, are receiving daily fresh Baltimore oysters, which, for freshness and flavor, can't be surpassed. Give them a call.

You can buy any kind of stiff-brim hats just received, at Hastings & Lewis'.

Pretty Women.

A comparatively few ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the bloom of youth and a refined, sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural. No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest seventy-five cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

To preserve and dress the hair, use Lyon's Kathaloon.

Hastings & Lewis are the FIRST in THE MARKET with fall style hats, of their own manufacture. THEY ARE BEAUTIFUL.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CARPETS.

Just received, a full line of carpets, consisting of the following: Velvet, English Body and Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply Ingrains, Venetian Hemp, rag and list, cane, cocoa and China matting and mats. Also, a fine line of floor and table oil cloths, window shades, lace and Nottingham lace curtains, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

C. KETCHUM,

No. 72 Main street, between Second and Third.

Go to Hastings & Lewis' 190 Main street, for NEW GOODS.

NEW HATS, NEW STYLES.

Dubois, the hatter, has just received at his elegant store, No. 66 Fourth street, a fine lot of the latest styles, viz: Warwick, Knox, Brougham, Danless, Sinbad and the Cock-a-doodle, all late nobby and magnificence. Cloth hats of all kinds. aug30 1w

You can only buy a young gent's FALL STYLES hat at Hastings & Lewis'.

Warwick's Neuralgia Pills.

For the cure of all neuralgic pains, such as in the head, face, teeth, neck, chest and heart. Every box warranted to give perfect relief, sold by all retail druggists. Peter, Post & Cooper, wholesale agents, Main street, Louisville, Ky. Price 50c per box.

References in Louisville, by permission—S. S. Bush, attorney at law, Jefferson street, No. 154; General Whitaker, attorney at law, Centenary street, No. 4; Professor J. W. Hunt, editor of the Western Baptist Recorder; I. W. Edwards, attorney at law, Jefferson street, 202; Wm. Middleton, New York store, Fourth street; W. B. Somerville, superintendent of the telegraph office, Main street; Captain N. Neal, of the steamer Leonora. aug30 1w

Royal purple velvet finish hat at \$1.00.

at Hastings & Lewis'.

Photographic Goods.

The best and cheapest place in the city to buy picture frames, albums, artists' materials, stereoscopic pictures, photographers' outfit, and everything of the kind of business is at T. J. Merrill's & Bro., No. 59 Jefferson street.

No trouble to show goods at Hastings & Lewis'.

SHELL SHELL SHELL OYSTERS.

At C. C. Ruffer's Restaurant and Hotel, between Main and Market, on Fifth street. Fresh Frog Legs, Shell Oysters, Young Prairie Grouse, Woodcock, Snipes, Blue-wing Ducks, &c., &c.

C. C. RUFFER, Proprietor.

"CURAN" silk hat at Hastings & Lewis', 190 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, for \$5.

Copper-Plate Printing and Engraving.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING free. Visiting Cards printed from plates. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand at FRANK MADDEN'S, Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.

DIED.

BYRNE—In this city, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, Mrs. Alice Byrne, aged 65 years, wife of John Byrne, died. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this evening, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joe Campbell, on Jacob street, between First and Brook.

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers to the fact that I have a large stock of choice barley, rye, corn and wheat malt; also hops, thermometers, saccharometers, bungs, and all other things necessary to the brewing of beer, constantly on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices. Cash paid for barley. JOHN ENGELN, Kentucky Malt House, Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between G. M. Smith and J. T. Lloyd, in the manufacture of Wayman's Patent Hemp Dusters, was dissolved on the 24th inst. by mutual consent. A. Hammer, retiring, G. M. Smith is charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm. G. M. SMITH, J. T. LLOYD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Painless Digestion.

"No man," says Dr. H. C. Bates, "ought to know by his sensations that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is no pain, no nausea, no flatulence, no indigestion, no oppression after eating, no bloating, no pain in the epigastrium, no flushing of the face at meal times, and a full and free action of the bowels. These are the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constipation, biliousness, headache, nervous irritability, physical weakness, and low spirits, are its almost invariable accompaniments. All these indications of dyspepsia, whether of the primary or secondary, are usually aggravated by hot weather.

These of summer is therefore the season when the victim of dyspepsia must urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course every invalid has many advisers. One friend recommends one drug, another another, but in no instance does the remedy ever prove a permanent cure. The STANDARD REMEDY OF THE PRESENT AGE FOR INDIGESTION, in all its stages, is HORTON'S STOMACH BITTERS. Time, that proves all things, has established its reputation on an impregnable foundation—the spontaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No acid or acid of acid, no flatulence, no constipation, no blood depurated, and an anti-bilious medicine, with invigorating qualities of the highest order, and is admitted by the public and the profession to be the surest protection against all the diseases of the stomach and bowels, and is a powerful and reliable remedy for the distressed and feeble, and for the aged and infirm.

In cases of constipation resulting from a want of muscular tone in the intestines, the effect of the BITTERS is perfectly marvellous; and without the dangerous sequences of mercury, it restores the disordered liver to a normal condition.

MANHOOD.

And the Vigor of Youth restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Dr. RICHARD'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT, embracing the use of a new and powerful medicine, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, given by the use of this powerful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions, which are very simple and require no restraint, no diet, no exercise, no failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at \$3.00, or four bottles in one for \$12.00. To be had only of the sole apothecary, Dr. RICHARD'S, 255 Second Ave., N. Y.

Philosophy of Marriage.

A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Pestology, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Good Government; The Cause of Disease; Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Disorders accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by address: Dr. RICHARD'S, 255 Second Ave., N. Y.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, and permanent. It cures itching humors; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill-effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and healthy. It is sold by all druggists and Perfumers, and is properly applied at Bachelor's Hair Dye, 100 Bond street, N. Y.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The only cure for diseases arising from indigestion, Bismuth Capsules and Purgative. Only ten pills to effect a cure. Purely vegetable. Cures in two to four days, thus avoiding exposure and trouble. Sold by all druggists. Dr. RICHARD'S, 255 Second Ave., N. Y.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Syrup.

The only permanent cure for Scrofula, Eczema, Tetter, and Mercurial Diseases. \$1.25 per bottle. Sold by RAYMOND & CO., and OWEN & SUTTON, 152 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky.

W. M. SMITH, a Bankrupt. By order of the court the creditors of W. M. Smith, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Monticello, Ky., on the 10th day of Sept., 1899, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts.

JOHN W. TUTTLE, Register in Bankruptcy.

R. G. BURKE, Assignee.

J. R. Erringer & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Elastic Trusses.

MRS. HARDING'S celebrated ABDOMINAL TRUSS, for the cure of all kinds of weakness, indigestion, constipation, and all other ailments, is sold by all druggists and Perfumers, and is properly applied at Bachelor's Hair Dye, 100 Bond street, N. Y.

DICK MOORE & SON.

No. 144 West Green Street. HAVE the exclusive privilege of Posting and Distributing Bills on the Twelfth, Broadway and Main streets, between Third and Fourth streets, and on the Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and on the Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and on the Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on the Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and on the Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and on the Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and on the Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and on the Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and on the Main street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and on the Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, and on the Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and on the Main street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, and on the Main street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and on the Main street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth 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Seventy-fifth streets, and on the Main street, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, and on the Main street, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, and on the Main street, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, and on the Main street, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and on the Main street, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, and on the Main street, between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets, and on the Main street, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, and on the Main street, between Ninetieth and One hundred streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and One hundred and one streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and one and One hundred and two streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and two and One hundred and three streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and three and One hundred and four streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and four and One hundred and five streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and five and One hundred and six streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and six and One hundred and seven streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and seven and One hundred and eight streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and eight and One hundred and nine streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and nine and One hundred and ten streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and ten and One hundred and eleven streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and eleven and One hundred and twelve streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twelve and One hundred and thirteen streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirteen and One hundred and fourteen streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fourteen and One hundred and fifteen streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fifteen and One hundred and sixteen streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and sixteen and One hundred and seventeen streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and seventeen and One hundred and eighteen streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and eighteen and One hundred and nineteen streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and nineteen and One hundred and twenty streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty and One hundred and twenty-one streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-one and One hundred and twenty-two streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-two and One hundred and twenty-three streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-three and One hundred and twenty-four streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-four and One hundred and twenty-five streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-five and One hundred and twenty-six streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-six and One hundred and twenty-seven streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-seven and One hundred and twenty-eight streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-eight and One hundred and twenty-nine streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and twenty-nine and One hundred and thirty streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty and One hundred and thirty-one streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-one and One hundred and thirty-two streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-two and One hundred and thirty-three streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-three and One hundred and thirty-four streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-four and One hundred and thirty-five streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-five and One hundred and thirty-six streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-six and One hundred and thirty-seven streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-seven and One hundred and thirty-eight streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-eight and One hundred and thirty-nine streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and thirty-nine and One hundred and forty streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty and One hundred and forty-one streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-one and One hundred and forty-two streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-two and One hundred and forty-three streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-three and One hundred and forty-four streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-four and One hundred and forty-five streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-five and One hundred and forty-six streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-six and One hundred and forty-seven streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-seven and One hundred and forty-eight streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-eight and One hundred and forty-nine streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and forty-nine and One hundred and fifty streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fifty and One hundred and fifty-one streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fifty-one and One hundred and fifty-two streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fifty-two and One hundred and fifty-three streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fifty-three and One hundred and fifty-four streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fifty-four and One hundred and fifty-five streets, and on the Main street, between One hundred and fifty-five and One hundred and fifty-six streets, and on the Main

